Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every morning, (except Sunday,) at the corner of Front and Washington streets, Portland, Oregon. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State, at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for six months; $3 for three months. By Carrier, in the city, at Royal rates.

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Pork, Bacon, Lard, Fruit,
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Sole agents for the sale of Oregon Pruning in the State, and for the sale of Oregon and Portland Markets, and give particular attention to the purchase of Merchandise, Country Produce, &c. Agents for the Pioneer Line of Steamboats between Portland and Lewiston, and for the Steamboats on the Willamette River. Agents for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's Line of Steamers between Portland and Dalles, and for the Steamboats on the Upper Columbia River. Agents for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's Line of Steamers between Portland and Astoria, and for the Steamboats on the Lower Columbia River. Agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line of Steamers between San Francisco, Victoria and Puget Sound. Agents for the Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. Agents for the Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. Agents for the Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

The Daily Oregonian.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

FRIDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 17 1865

Oregon and Montana

The extensive and valuable discoveries which have recently been made in Montana Territory give the country abundant assurance that that great region extends from the precious metals as any other which now receives attention New discoveries are rapidly being made, both on this and the farther side of the Rocky Mountains The mineral wealth of Montana is not a mere myth not a thing which exists only in the imaginations of the very fanciful, and colored to a high degree by the distance to which it is removed from us, but it is a thing of absolute certainty Nor are we more certain that gold and silver are now being mined there in very large quantities, than we are that the products of these mines will shortly be immensely increased by new discoveries and by the introduction of machinery to develop the hidden riches of the mines

The relation which Oregon bears to this rising Territory ought to be comprehended and taken advantage of by our people Oregon is interested in finding a market Our merchants and traders and boatmen and farmers and owners of property should all understand that our present prosperity is largely owing to our interior trade and that our hope for the future depends to a great extent upon our power to retain the position we hold as the source from whence the upper country draws it supplies Moreover, we should seek every opportunity and employ every attainable means to enlarge our field of operations Oregon should be made the storehouse from which ought to go out every variety of commodities which the northern country may need The various mining districts are now taking vast quantities of goods, and every year they consume more than before If the demand here does not constantly increase, the blame lies with ourselves in not exercising foresight and energy in opening up lines of trade so as to bring our commodities within reach of those who consume

To secure the Montana trade should be thought a great desideratum by our citizens Hitherto that region has been supplied mainly by the Missouri river From the Montana *Post* it appears that there are now few varieties of goods in that market except such as come from St. Louis We have before shown that it is easier, quicker and cheaper to ship by way of the Columbia than to make the long voyage from St. Louis to Fort Benton This will be practically demonstrated next year The traders of Montana, no longer willing to rely on the uncertainties which attend the navigation of the Missouri, are undertaking to open and grade a wagon road from Virginia City to Niobrarah, a point on the Missouri where that river forms the dividing line between the Territories of Dacotah and Nebraska, and near the western boundary of Iowa A company has been incorporated by the Montana Legislature and the exclusive right given it to construct and use this road The distance from Niobrarah to Virginia is placed at 1,022 miles A part of the road is exceedingly mountainous; the remainder is easier of travel. At intervals of forty miles the company have the privileges of erecting toll gates, at each of which a charge of two dollars for a wagon and a dollar for each span or yoke in the team may be exacted For each loaded wagon with a team sufficient to draw it, the tolls alone would amount to one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars To make a trip over this road to the mines and back will require from three to five months. The expense of hauling will be enormously great Taking also into the account the cost of shipping from St Louis to Niobrarah, it will appear that goods can not be laid down in the mines of Montana by that route at a less cost than twenty cents—perhaps more—per pound.

From Portland, to the Blackfoot country now the richest part of Montana, the distance by the route which will be in use next year (via Pend d Oreille lake) will not exceed six hundred miles Less than half of this distance will be land travel The cost of transportation will certainly not exceed ten cents per pound—not more, or scarcely more than half that by the other route just considered Another advantage also with us From this side we shall be able to reach the mines at nearly all seasons of the year, while the road from the Missouri river, lying much of the way over very high mountains, will be impassable during the winter months by reason of snow

If Oregon does not secure the whole of the Montana trade, the failure will be owing to the culpable negligence of her people But we shall have to strive for the attainment of the prize With all the natural advantages on our side, if we do not succeed we shall deserve to lose

FOR REPEAL.—The *Statesman's* argument in favor of the repeal of the Specific Contract Law is contained in propositions like these A promise to pay is better than the ready money Our paper currency is based on a promise to pay gold, therefore paper is the better money "Gold is liable to be lost by shipwreck and otherwise Bonds, being in duplicate cannot be lost therefore bonds are to be preferred" "Gold has no greater intrinsic value than paper, nor has it any greater money value than Congress chooses to give it And since paper money is more easily obtained (or manufactured) than gold, our currency should consist of the former" This reasoning is accompanied by an abundance of other "arguments" of a very similar kind

The people of the State are satisfied, we believe, with the Specific Contract Law They do not ask for its repeal They will show no unfriendliness toward paper currency, nor will they look with disfavor on the establishment of National Banks here We cannot repeal the Specific Contract Law unless we discontinue the use of metallic currency The people have always shown their preference for gold, and now, at a time when money is growing more plentiful they will manifest no disposition to make the proposed change An effort will be made in the Legislature to repeal the law, but the people do not want the effort to succeed

PRESTON KING.—From a dispatch this morning, it seems more than probable that Hon Preston King has ended his life The dispatch is meagre It is difficult to conjecture what could have led him to put an end to his existence We have no biography of this distinguished man at hand, but we quote from memory some of the leading events in his career He was once a member of the New York Legislature, was a Representative in Congress and United States senator from the same State In 1860 he was President of the National Republican Committee After Mr Johnson's accession to the Presidency he was his confidential adviser until appointed Collector of the port of New York last August He entered at once upon his duties, relieving Simeon Draper, his predecessor He was a clear headed man usually devoting himself to committee work and not to debate He was a bachelor and resided during the greater part of his life at Ogdensburg, New York

THE SONORA HERALD.—We have received a number of a new paper published at Sonora, California with the above title It presents a very neat typographical appearance, is well edited and is withal a strong Union journal

The Idaho *Statesman* of the 9th inst., announces the arrival of Governor Lyons at Boise City Mr A D Richardson, correspondent of the *Tribune*, was in company with him

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN]

DATES TO NOVEMBER 13

Miscellaneous.

New York, Nov 13—The *Times* Washington special says Edward McCarty, the Clerk, will to-day count the names of those elected to Congress by the late rebel States on the roll of the next House

The *Tribune* special says Gen Hunter has come to the conclusion that Mr Surratt's movements did not justify his arrest at present Hunter could not be connected with that formality

The total number of sick and wounded (exclusive of Hospital Department) now under the care of the Government is about 30,000 Eight months ago there were over one hundred thousand

General Logan has issued an order prohibiting the whipping of a colored man under any law in Virginia within the limits of his department

General Ingraham late Provost Marshal General of the Department of Washington, who was previously urged for Surgeon at Army Headquarters

A gentleman of intelligence who has just returned from the Southern States says It is the unanimous opinion of most of the citizens to appropriate land to rebel officers and soldiers as rewarded during the rebellion No negro question will be raised by either Union soldiers

The *Herald's* Washington special says It is stated that President Johnson proposes to appoint Gen Sickles Governor of the port of New York

The following list of detachments of the veteran reserve corps in the District of Columbia is going to-day

General Logan will not accept the mission to Japan under any circumstances

The *Herald* special says A telegram from Gov Hamilton indicates that he is elected by a small majority

Gen Steele who has just returned from his command in the Rio Grande had a long interview yesterday with the President and Secretary of War He states that military operations in Texas remain unchanged Our army is amply sufficient for the present and will probably be reduced within a few months

Suicide of Preston King.

New York, Nov 14 Thurlow Weed states that Preston King Collector of the Port, was seen to jump off a ferry boat at seven this morning by a little boy and girl They picked up his hat which has been handed to Weed and recognized There are no traces of the body yet

Fire in Maine.

PORTLAND, Nov 14 A fire in West Baxter Mc destroyed Hall's Woolen Mills Hard's Saw Mill and houses to the value of one hundred thousand dollars It originated from a kerosene oil lamp

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK Nov 14 Dr Ludlow's church corner of 16th and Stuyvesant place, was destroyed this afternoon Loss $100 000 Insured for $70,000

No more Cholera Cases.

New York, Nov 14 No additional cases of cholera on board the *Intrepide* have been reported The passengers complain much of the detention strict quarantine being enforced by the commissioners

South Carolina Professes Loyalty.

New York, Nov 14—The *World's* Columbia correspondent under date of November 7th says Resolutions were reported from the Committee on Federal Relations to the Legislature to the effect that South Carolina has fully complied with the requirements of the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson, and having emancipated her slaves is entitled to the benefits of the said amnesty and acknowledging their position as a conquered people and accepting the terms offered them, they ask the withdrawal of military rule to which they say the Government stands pledged They repudiate secession They have with honest purpose and entire loyalty of heart, given solemn pledges to be henceforth loyal citizens The resolutions will probably be adopted unanimously

The Board of Common Council has passed a resolution almost unanimously, that should any bill be introduced into Congress for the admission of the colored men of Washington to the right of suffrage, the Mayor be authorized to call the Council together for the purpose of taking into consideration measures for holding a special election to ascertain the sentiment of the people on the subject The Aldermen have not yet acted on the resolution

NEW YORK, Nov 14 The *Quaker City* from Charleston Nov 11th, has arrived

T J Mathers, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, died at Sumter on the 8th

California News

SAN FRANCISCO November 13th.—Welcome by a postal dispatch that the *Ocean Queen* arrived in New York all right on the 10th inst

About three o'clock this morning the night clerk of the What Cheer House Seward H Baker while in the office of the Hotel fronting on Sacramento street between Battery and Front was called to the passage way when he was suddenly seized by two men who took him for a moment and then struck him over the head stunned him and then dragged him lifeless body of a small room at the rear of the office and locked him in Baker then left the building and ran to the Metropolitan Hotel calling the watchman for assistance Returned to the office and not seeing the clerk assumed that he was then engaged with Hibbard Hibbard was found in the room where he had been placed by robbers and killed him They then rifled his pockets of a small amount of money

It is said the keys of the safe were taken from the clerk without difficulty but probably they were left with the watchman for they left $1,000 in gold and $20,000 in greenbacks untouched Baker is the only man who knows what is in the safe and he has not said exactly how much was taken the exact amount The safe is known to have contained over $20 000 in gold and the watchman is under arrest on suspicion of the murder and robbery

The steamship *America* of the Nicaragua line left at 11 o'clock A M with 150 passengers

Mr Burrell commenced suit in the Police Court of San Francisco against Edward Lander for $1 000 damages for expelling Lander from the office of Fire Warden between the Presidio and Point

The Belligerent Chilean gentleman, out of the Spanish Consul question is to be tried by a Court of Honor in a Democratic tribune

The steamer *Golden Gate* will be launched in San Francisco on the 20th The following are the dates of sailing of steamers from San Francisco for Panama during the month of December 2d 12th 22d and 31st steerage $60

INDEPENDENCE, Marin County, Cal Dec 11th Delos Smith has nominated himself for the office of Representative of Polk county It is said that he was once a Union man After holding several conferences with the copperheads of Polk they agreed to support him if he would come out as an Independent This he has done But the dodge won't work The Union party of Polk county was strong enough at best to withstand the influences it will easily beat a recreant from its own body

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that ferry boats engaged in navigating sailing tracks which ply between or among ports of the United States British Provinces or any other foreign ports are liable to pay tonnage duties But that such as ply exclusively between the shores of our own rivers and bays or at stated times each day, are not liable

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

EARNEST & GABLER'S unsurpassed Piano Fortes, have superior volume of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, and are warranted for five years. Warerooms in the East Cornet Building, over the Post Office. Agents for Smith, Barnes & Nordheimer's celebrated Pianos. SCHUTZ & CO.

DALTON'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM.

BUCKTEL & CARDWELL Old Stand No 86 First Street Portland Oregon

Having purchased DALTON'S interest in the above Establishment it will hereafter be known as CARDWELL'S GALLERY AND MUSEUM

MR DESMOND several years Ready Operator at New York City—will continue to take FIRST CLASS CARD Pictures and conduct the business as heretofore

E R CARDWELL

G A R Shelby's Band Stand Sacramento Cal

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

J W JOHNSTON & Co

Photographic Artists & Daguerreotypists

No 105 First street opposite the Post Office Portland Oregon

PICTURES MADE IN EARLY STYLE OF THE ART from a small ambrotype to life size

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases

Sun shines in and pictures taken every day

Those wishing to call will please leave their orders

Portland Nov 15th 1865 1y

MARRIED:

In this city Nov 13 at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev H H Spencer Mr Thomas H Cann to Miss Harriet C Griffin both of this city

DIED:

In this city at the residence of Hon W Strong this morning Mrs Lucretia Bowdle Mc Officer aged 74 years

The funeral will take place to-day at 1 P M

NEW TO-DAY.

Furniture for Sale & Dwelling to Let

THE FURNITURE in my dwelling house on Taylor street between Fifth and Sixth is offered for sale at private sale Apply to the undersigned on the premises

PARISH C HOLMAN

Nov 17 d1w

LOST.

A BAY PONY Blemish in the Eye The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at the New Columbian Hotel WM HARKER

Portland, Nov 17 1865 d1w

N. WALKER,

THE ONLY HAT MANUFACTURER IN PORTLAND

Hats made to Order Promptly, and in a Workmanlike Manner

UNFASHIONABLE HATS Bought and Exchanged

No. 218 Front street, First House South of C O Holt, Esq

Nov 1 1865

Notice.

THE BUSINESS heretofore done under the name and style of W P TAAFFE and TAAFFE & CO will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of MEACHER TAAFFE & CO PHILIP MEACHER late of

San Francisco, Nov 8 1865 mo

MEACHER, TAAFFE & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY,

Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.,

102 BATTERY STREET SAN FRANCISCO CAL

Agents for the Mount Vernon Duck Company

Catholic Mission.

REV. FATHER BUCHARD, S. J., WILL COMMENCE A MISSION in the Catholic Church in this city THIS, (Friday) EVENING, and ending on Sunday evening the 26th inst

The exercises will be as follows Mass every morning at seven and eight o'clock Immediately after each Mass there will be an instruction Sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every Evening commencing at a quarter past seven o'clock

n16d3d

People's Transportation Co Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the New and Commodious steamer

"RELIANCE,"

Will leave the Company's Basin foot of Oregon City On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week

Steamers ENTERPRISE and RELIEF will run regularly to Harrisburg, taking freight and passengers

A A McCULLY

Nov 16, d1f President P T Company

Willamette Steam Navigation Co's STEAMER "ACTIVE,"

J T ALPERSON MASTER

Will leave Canemah

On Saturday, October 14, at 10 o'clock,

FOR SALEM ALBANY AND CORVALLIS

For Freight or Passage apply on board

Nov 16 d2t D W HUNTSIDE President Willamette S N Co

Strayed or Stolen.

A LARGE BLACK MASTIFF had escaped from the lot Almost a week has elapsed since the departure of said dog from the city and he is supposed to be lost Whoever will return the dog or give information as to his whereabouts shall be rewarded by A M Crakes or to the Stable of Hibbs & Co will be suitably rewarded CALT STANNARD

Nov 16 d2p1w Brick Almanac

Desirable Property for Sale

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, the property of Rev Wm Royal Lot 4 in Block 24 with House of 4 rooms and kitchen attached Also Lot 5 in Block 24 with House of 4 rooms and kitchen attached Also Lot 6 in Block 24 with House of 4 rooms and kitchen attached Also Lot

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

Money Market.

...Legal Tender rates ...
New York Gold Quotations ...

...ASSAY OF THE MASONIC ... Brown, N. O. ...
...readers will remember the ... [illegible] ... Monday June ... [illegible] ... Mr. Edward Sullivan ... [illegible] ... Mr. Sullivan ... [illegible] ... were brought ... [illegible] ... The matter ... [illegible] ... and it will be ... [illegible] ... moving in the ... [illegible] ... father-in-law ... [illegible] ... Mount Crawford ... [illegible] ... such hearing ... [illegible] ... Mr. Sullivan ... [illegible] ... on the 6th ... [illegible] ... which provides ... [illegible] ... Wednesday night ... [illegible] ... in company ... [illegible] ... and taken ... [illegible] ... for examination ... [illegible] ... though he appears ... [illegible] ... Bush was ... [illegible] ... of the Court ... [illegible] ... in the opinion ... [illegible]

...—District Court—Deasy Justice. ... United States ex Peter Mackl ... for aiding and assisting ... Jury formed from regular panel ... Court instructed the jury ... were absolutely liable ... that the defendant being ... liable for aiding and assisting ... [illegible] ... voluntarily and purposely ... [illegible] ... discharge of his duties ... [illegible] ... United States ex Charles Thomas ... $1,000 for unloading goods ... [illegible] ... at Astoria, and in the Columbia ... [illegible] ... of revenue Act of 1799. Jury ... [illegible] ... Verdict for plaintiff ... [illegible] ... United States ex Melville Erskine ... [illegible] ... at the last term, the defendant being ... [illegible] ... jury formed from regular panel ... [illegible] ... for the penalty of $1,000. In the ... [illegible] ... and Erskine, there was no question ... [illegible] ... jury as the statute fixes the amount ... [illegible] ... Under the instructions of the court ... [illegible] ... goods, wares and merchandise ... [illegible] ... to the prize, place for discharge of cargo, the jury ... [illegible] ... for the plaintiff without hearing their ... testimony in the Burns ... [illegible] ... from the judge's notes by agreement of counsel. All ... above cases were tried by Dolph for the United ... Strong and Logan for the defendants. ... two trunks of merchandise, John Doll ... [illegible] ... formed from the regular panel. Trial ... [illegible] ... to the jury and court adjourned until ... at 10 o'clock. This is the last jury case ... [illegible] ... the court.

...AGENT.—Quincy A. Brooks of Portland ... a Special Agent for the Postoffice Department ... Washington and Idaho. The fact that he is ... [illegible] ... to report for instructions to Col. A. H. Markland ... whether or no this appointment is a ... [illegible] ... gentleman's visit to the Pacific States. ... has been in this city at the ... [illegible] ... since the arrival of the last steamer from ... [illegible] ... special agent of the Postoffice Department, ... [illegible] ... are needed, and how the money ... [illegible] ... to be by the Department can be made to ... [illegible] ... greatest amount of service. It will ... [illegible] ... of the people, and not of the authorities ... [illegible] ... to receive suggestions and infor... [illegible] ... matter as will enable him to effect ... [illegible] ... If we read aright the provision of ... [illegible] ... Col. Markland is serving the Govern... [illegible] ... the confidence of the Govern... [illegible] ... his judgment will have much weight ... [illegible] ... It is to be hoped that the facts necessary ... [illegible] ... at command ... [illegible] ... will be brought to bi... *Democrat.*

...ment of Mr. Brooks is not the first fruits ... ...t's visit to the Pacific States. Mr. Brooks ... ...by the President before the appointment ... ...we understand the matter, but as we are ... ...a private letter from Senator Williams, his ... ...been delayed in consequence of some ... ...standing with Postmaster-General Dennison as ... ...when it should issue. Judge Williams leaving ... ...mission to be issued at the time he visited the ...

...Hours.—In our peregrinations yester... ...to the new school house building in the ... ...The edifice is not yet finished and the ... ...its completion until the first of Jan... ...walls are now being plastered. This will be ... ...building to the city, but we cannot but ... ...is easily too small for the purpose. The ... ...by 80 feet in size, frame, two stories and ... ...The basement story will be as ... ...feet. The first floor and second floor are ... ...ceiled, with school room 30 by 50 feet, two ... ...30 by 30, and entry and closet for the ... ...There is a good sized vestibule and ... ...place stair case, and every convenience ... ...and safety of children. The work ... ...in the very best manner by the builder ... ...An excellent view of Portland may be ... ...the cupola which is reached by a stairway ... ...floor. The roof is hipped covered with ... ...the projection of four feet and ... ...style of finishing. The exte... ...a fine appearance.

...—D. D. Strattun J. Nov 16th, 1865 ... ...led an indictment against James ... ...and Annie Lambert for larceny. Following ... ...ing to Rivas, by him left-sized ... ...Rivas. Also, indictment against ... ...Mason for larceny. State of Oregon ex ... ...a young though frequent offender against ... ...of petty of guilty—property stolen assess... ...E. M. Lazarus of Isaac Heller ... ...for the penalty of $1 000. In the case ... ...and Erskine, there was no question ... ...jury as the statute fixes the amount ... ...Under the instructions of the court as to ... ...goods, wares and merchandise and ... ...to the proper place for discharge of cargo, the jury ... ...for the plaintiff without hearing their ... ...testimony in the Burns ... ...was read to the ... ...Judge's notes by agreement of counsel. All ... ...above cases were tried by Dolph for the United ... ...Strong and Logan for the defendants. ... ...two trunks of merchandise, John Doll ... ...formed from the regular panel. Trial ... ...to the jury and court adjourned until ... ...at 10 o'clock. This is the last jury case ... ...the court.

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Notes on the Chinese.

BY AN OLD MISSIONARY.

(Continued from Page Five.)

THE CHINESE AS A RACE—THEIR SUPERSTITIONS.

What is a majority? Submission to a foreign rule. Some two hundred years since, when the Tartars conquered China they required a shaving of the part of the head and the wearing of a cue as tokens of submission to their authority. In some places it met with severe opposition, but finally became universal, and regarded with as much veneration as the queue of a Chinese debutante. The Emperor of China will soon require that the Turkish costume, the head to consist of the portion from which the hair requires them to shave the hair, they do not go through out of sight. Lathering machines would then come around the head to keep it out of the way, but as a token of respect, uniformly take it down when about to enter a house, or meet a friend, a mandarin or an official.

Is it universal? By no means. The Buddhist priests and nuns none of them wear it, but shave the entire head. The Taoist priests also do not wear it, they shave a part of the head, bind the hair of the remainder in a knot on the crown and fasten it there with pins, etc. I have frequently seen beggars in the streets who neither shaved their heads nor wore cues, also lads whose cues had been cut off by the physician because of sores on the head, and were not allowed to grow until the head was well.

Can a Chinese, whom one has been cut off return safely to China? Most certainly he can. A young Chinese who was a graduate of Yale College returned to China in foreign dress, and being unwilling to resume the style of the native costume continued to wear his foreign costume for several months, he made no secret of it and experienced no difficulty. After some months however, he yielded to the advice of some American friends, and bought a suit of Chinese clothes sent for a barber one morning, and in half an hour came out of his room in full rig to greet and make a call upon a Chinese official. The barber had shaved the usual portion of his head in front, and prolonged the hair on the back of it, from four inches, to about four feet in length, and finished off the cue at the end, as is usual, with a cord, but the hair all looked natural, as if it had grown there. A few hours later he returned from his visit, went to his room, and soon after came into my study in foreign dress, and without a cue. Whenever he wished to dress as a Chinese, he had only to call a Chinese barber, and a few minutes sufficed to make the necessary arrangements.

The English at Hongkong used sometimes to cut off the cue of a native as a punishment, but it was soon found to be a mistaken policy. The cue is the boat, and in fact the only handle by which a policeman can hold a slippery Celestial. In that warm climate "John" is usually naked to the waist, smooth with perspiration and nimble as a cat, but if John Bull can get hold of his cue he has him safe and leads him by it to the lock up. Now, when the cue is cut off close to the head and a false one spliced on, it may look all right, but it does not stick to the rogue has a gift of nature, hence, when an old offender of this sort chances to be caught, and the police, as is often their custom, gives him a violent jerk by the cue, so as to throw him flat on the ground, the false hair comes loose at the splice, and leaves John Bull holding fast to a tail, with no animal at the other end of it, and before he can recover his centre of gravity the Celestial has ramshed.

The Portuguese and French Catholic priests, who have dark complexion and black hair, can easily assume the disguise of a native, and generally do so when they go into the interior. They buy a Chinese suit, call in a Chinese barber, who speedily shaves their heads and splices on a cue, so that they look like a native, should they desire to return to foreign society, they need only resume their former garb, and perhaps wear a wig for a few weeks, until the shaven portion of the hair grows out again.

Why are the Chinese so indignant and angry, if any one would cut off their cues? Because, like the "Dear Old Flag," to an American, it is, notwithstanding its origin, to them, the badge of their nationality, and their patriotism holds it as sacred from all indignity.

Should a simpleton in China go without his cue, he would be a subject of ridicule for all the boys in the streets.

Should a man of any standing cut off his cue as an act of defiance to the Government, he would most likely lose also his head. Should a cue be accidentally cut off, it could be easily replaced by a false one, and the owner suffer no further harm. Should one inquire of a Chinese why he thinks so much of losing his cue, would he give the real reason? Probably he would not, but he would give some reason that would appeal to human feelings, such as that he could never return to China, or that his mother would not own him as a son. He has learned by experience, or shrewdly conjectures that such reasons are more efficient than others for the protection of the appendage from insult.

MINING IN MONTANA.—The New York *Tribune* has the following:

We hear from Virginia City, Montana, that the gulch or placer mines are not producing near as largely this year as in the two preceding years. The freshet in the spring buried up many of the claims, and many of the miners have left for other places. Helena, or "Last Chance," 150 miles further north, attracts a large number, a town has sprung up there very suddenly. Almost every man in the territory not engaged in gulch mining is largely interested in quartz claims. The great production for a short time last year of one vein at Bannock City gave a start to this pursuit, and the successful sale of several lots of claims at the East has given such encouragement to it that it is now the absorbing interest. The Legislature gave a stimulus to it by making the claims real estate, and not subject to taxation, which may be all undone by Congress. Under this legislation, any one claiming to be a resident of the territory, on discovering a mineral vein of any sort, so that he can swear to a "wall-rock" as visible on one side of it at least, may proceed to the Recorder of the District, certify to this and have 200 feet on the lode recorded, or, in other words, absolutely deeded to him, and may enter 10 claims more on each side of the "discovery," in the names of any other residents he may furnish. The fees for recording of $2 per claim are often compounded by setting off the claims to the recorders, who thus become proprietors of extensive "quartz interests." The prospectors for the most part sell their claims for trifling sums to speculators, who often accumulate them without taking the trouble to examine them. Their object is to have as many thousand feet as possible to offer for sale at the East and if they can mix in a few claims on veins that have some repute, or that have furnished good specimens in the "Discovery hole," their chances of making a profitable sale is good, though these claims may be of the higher numbers, thousands of feet away from any opening on the vein, which may have entirely disappeared or become confused with others in such distances. Under an older law, claims were run off indefinitely, and we have heard of even "No 83," on one, which, at 200 feet to the claim, would be over three miles from the opening on the vein. Now openings must be made along the vein to give value to claims as high as Nos 6, 7, etc., and, of course, on the side from the discovery toward those numbers.

The effect of this cheap method of obtaining mining property is the rapid exploration of the country and bringing to light of its mineral resources. The mountains are pretty thoroughly examined, and multitudes of mineral veins exposed. Silver ores have been discovered, associated with ores of lead, in several localities, and arrangements are already made for working them by Eastern companies. Several quartz mills are brought up the present season, and many of the gold veins will be practically tested before another year. But it will be a matter for Congress to determine, whether the thousands of claims now recorded shall continue to be held as real estate without regard to their being worked—owned in many instances by parties that may never be found, or that may appear when others have developed the value of the property to confer its proprietorship. For the sake of the permanent interests of the country this subject we hope will receive a careful investigation at the next Congressional session.

MARTIAL LAW ABOLISHED IN KENTUCKY.—The following is President Johnson's proclamation, declaring martial law no longer in force in Kentucky:

Whereas by a proclamation of the 6th of July 1865, the President of the United States, when the civil war was raging, and which insurrection was in progress in Kentucky for the purpose of inciting hostile combinable into that State, directed that the proclamation issued during the progress of the said civil war to prevail in Kentucky, and that martial law should be carried into full force and effect, and continued until revoked or modified by the said authority; and whereas the said insurrection has been entirely suppressed, and has not existed since the close of the late civil war, and the laws have been fully restored in all parts of the State of Kentucky; and whereas the said proclamation of the 6th of July last should be no longer in force in Kentucky from and after the date hereof:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said proclamation of the 6th of July last, so far as the same relates to the State of Kentucky, is revoked and annulled, and that the said State is restored to the full exercise of the powers of the national government under the Constitution of the United States, and that the laws thereof may be executed by the proper officers in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of said State.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 12th day of October in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 90th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

W. HUNTER, Assistant Secretary of State.

RETIRED.—W. Gilpin Sims has retired from the editorial helm of the Indiana S. C. *Pioneer*, and is succeeded by W. H. J. Hall.

Senator Wilson on Reconstruction and Other Matters.

In the course of a speech I heard at Yonker, New York October 6th, Senator Wilson said:

Look at the record. It is necessary, because the Chicago Democracy is trying to get out of a hole I put it and into a new one. In 18 2 the Whig party, that had been led by Adams, Clay and Webster went into the canvass led by Winfield Scott but Franklin Pierce, a New Hampshire, was elected President and he declared that peace and concord at last prevailed and should not be disturbed during his administration. This was made on the presidency of the nation and he stood. The party then professed the peace and prosperity of the country and in eight years they lost it with seven States gone out a united crazy organized with armies in the field entering 15,000 slave markets in the lowlands. Another man who took the Government in power and left it broken up, which have broken down the rebellion, which have restored peace to the country and made it united and free [applause], they ask me now, when the great work of statesmanship of statesmanship, when we have a President and Cabinet not to count on, to forget who and what we are and what we are about to turn the Government over to them. Why, who and what are they? I've slept with them and wintered and summered with them, and know them thoroughly. In 1854 the slave power asked in vain for slavery possession into Kansas and that I remember—I remember that it came from the infamous doctrine of the Supreme Court that they say when they would plunge the country into civil war, that they raised the scandal of slavery in the Southern States that may presently be compromised establishing slavery below a certain line, a compromise permitting masters to take their slaves wherever they choose, denying the rights of citizenship to the colored people everywhere, but we did not yield we stood by the Union. They plunged us into the bloody trial of civil war, and we met the issue look at their conduct during the war.

The rebels took their slaves into the field. They made their fortifications by them. Republicanism said let the blacks fight, but make them free, the Democrats said let them fight, but don't make them free. We made them free. The blacks bled to our armies and some of our officers permitted rebel masters to search their camps for them. We said. Our officers shall not return to slaves to disloyal masters. Democracy said. Return them. We found that the iron and spunk of the black sustained the rebellion quite as effectually as their masters bayonets. We said. We will free any slaves that come over to our ranks, but Democracy said. Rather let them work for their rebel masters. We found them in the front and said. Let us put our muskets into their hands. We did it, and one hundred and fifty thousand of them have fought our battles on the field. Democracy said we must not arm the blacks. Humanity and justice bade us free the soldiers who fought the battles of our country, and we did make them free. Humanity bade us free his wife and children. Democracy said no, but we did it, and seventy-five thousand women and children have been made free in Kentucky alone. Democracy said. Abolish slavery in the National Capital. Democracy said no, we said yes, and we did it. [Applause] We have also made the Territories of our country free in spite of the Democracy. The interests, power and glory of the country bade us forever abolish that institution, which brought us into the horrors of civil war, and we passed in the Congress of the United States an amendment forever abolishing slavery in the United States. Republicans voted for it, and Democrats, unless they lied when they pay for voted against it. [Laughter.] Then allusion to Raiford, the Democratic member from that district, was received with great cheering.] In the State now stands that great measure which shall make this a free nation. The twenty two States that voted for Abraham Lincoln are for it, and the three that voted for McClellan are against it. The Republican party, then, has written its name for justice, liberty and humanity, while the Democracy has ever voted against all those measures for human liberty. They say they support the policy of Johnson, but I say they do no such thing. Did they support the Constitutional Amendment? There is not a man in the country so strong a supporter as Andrew Johnson. Do you know how much there is in that amendment? It authorizes the Congress of the United States to make those slaves emancipated to all respects free men and citizens of the United States. That provision is now widened by more than twenty States, and I tell you Congress will set up to it by appropriate legislation. We can declare null and void any black code of any State. They say they are in favor of the policy of Andrew Johnson. Dare they stand by him on this measure?

They favor his policy of reconstruction. Do they know what it is? There are differences between us on several of these points, but the Republican party was born of free discussion—has lived and thrived and conquered by it. The President said to me the other day that he had never made any discrimination between those who favor negro suffrage or what is known as his policy. That he was in favor of free discussion, from which would eventually come forth the truth. And I tell you to-night, that there will be in the Congress of the United States a bold, free and candid discussion of all these questions, and there will be no trouble between us and the President. With our great majorities in Congress, with our President, our Cabinet, we have ability enough to settle these questions as they arise. I have faith that all will be settled so as to secure the liberties of all the people in all the States. I would have secured at once on the fall of the rebellion the right of suffrage to some of the blacks, and especially those who fought the battles of the Union. I believe if the President had said you must give this right to the soldiers to all who read and write, and to all who pay taxes, every Southern State would have adopted it. But the President doubted his power. You remember all the religious bodies at their annual sessions voted strong for it. Public journals of the city of New York urged that this plan should be adopted. I am ready at any time to take these propositions. The New York *Times* at that time expressed itself in favor of it, and even the *World* and John Van Buren think it may come sooner or later. At all events, we must have faith in our own principles and our own men, faith in those who have triumphed in all the battles of the past, and must get on without taking into our councils those who have always and bitterly opposed us. I say to all of you—go to the ballot box this fall and see to it you keep the great State of New York in the hands of men who have carried it through the trials of the past four years of civil war. We may and do differ, but how slight are our differences in comparison with the difference between us and those who last year stood on the platform of Chicago. In Maine, where they inaugurated the President, they were beaten by 7,000 more than last year, when they didn't endorse him. In Vermont they didn't stand long enough to be knocked down. Here in New York those men who were on the platform of Chicago last year and are off of it now, are in dorsing the President. Well, they are coming along and still follow us, as they have done for ten years. John Van Buren, my old Free Soil friend, nominated the other night our President, and I felt a little sorry for him, because a few years since he last trotted out McClellan. I don't know that Van Buren is entitled by ability or character to talk as he did, for I remember that he was a member of a little Free Soil party of 600 or 700 of which I was the mover and I remember that such men as Chase and Adams and Sumner thought that something might be made of John but he went off after strange gods, and what is his record to day? Those whom he left have met and coped with and defeated the leaders of the black cohorts of slavery, and have associated their names with great deeds and events which he has made no record and if he does to day he makes no sign. I commend him to a prudent reserve of such utterances. I know something of the spirit, character and devotion of the Republicans and War Democrats of the State of New York, and I have confidence that now as in the past, you will stand by your record, your platform and your men. I regret the little differences in your household rise above them to the height of their reason, and keep New York where she now is the supporter of the Government and the friend of humanity and liberty. If you are in the [illegible] say so and in something else, so that the Republican party can't be hurt by free discussion. But see to it that you keep the power in your own hands, and don't put it in the hands of your opponents. No more important occasion than this has taken place in New York in four years. I have nothing to say for or against those or other men, but I speak of the organization of the party. I say the Republican party was born to bridge a yawning gulf. It has been the champion of liberty, justice and humanity. It has led in all revolutions of the continent. It has four years before it and I've need of no more, the President needs we all need that the State that stood by the Government in time of war shall stand by it now. The duty of states manship is weighty, and the duties imposed upon us are greater than any placed upon public men before, and we need the generous, earnest and enthusiastic support of every State and every man. The country will look to the men of New York with the deepest interest. You have it in your power to show it, the South and the world, that we are the most powerful organization in the country. Some think that we are [illegible] rebels too fast. I don't. I would have selected some two or three hundred of the most prominent of the leaders and would not have pardoned them the rest should have gone free. I have never had a feeling of bitterness against those people. I know their blood was likely poisoned by the sting of slavery. I would none of their blood for [illegible] party, but I do want justice and humanity for [illegible] I want these colored warriors to have an equal chance with others. I would ask no more for the past, but I want security for the future. You want it. We all want it and if we are wise and keep the power in our own hands, we have capacity enough combined to impart equity and security to all. Hope for you, the way is open, have faith in the past and [illegible] the right in [illegible] and 1864 gave the wealth and the power of the great State of New York to the support of the Government and the cause of the great principles that underlie it. During this struggle and in its early days, even in moments of [illegible] and humanity the wide world over.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.—The following is Governor Sharkey's proclamation announcing that in the State of Mississippi negro testimony will be admitted in all cases in which the rights of colored people are involved:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON (MISS.) [illegible] 1865.

By an order bearing date the 20th instant of Colonel Thomas Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, he directs the transfer to the civil authorities of the State the right to try all cases in which the rights of the freedmen are involved. [illegible] jurisdiction is conferred upon the Freedmen's Bureau by the laws of Congress, and [illegible] the civil authorities of the State will take cognizance of them as fully as they do of cases in which white persons are parties. In order to make a distinction in regard to the competency of witnesses, I do hereby declare that the laws of this State in regard to the competency of witnesses in all cases in which the rights of freedmen are involved, shall be the same as those which govern the competency of witnesses in cases where white persons are parties, and that all persons entitled to the right of suffrage as defined by the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, shall be competent witnesses in all cases, civil or criminal, in which the rights of persons or property of freedmen are involved, subject to the same rules and regulations as govern the competency of witnesses in cases where white persons are parties.

And I believing that the late Constitutional Amendment which prohibits slavery, also holds out the inducement that the negro shall be protected in the enjoyment of his freedom, and as a necessary incident to such right that he must be empowered to testify in courts of justice, I do hereby declare that the